(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2025)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1785.

To ***** ******

WE have all got into a terrible confuſion here about a harp, which ſeems to have been pitched upon by our great men to keep us employed. You will be ſurpriſed, that after the long ſcuffle we have had with our old maſters, we ſhould ſet to ſquabbling among ourſelves and breaking one another's heads, as if it was not better to ſit down quietly and enjoy the little ſatisfaction we can meet with in this world. But ſo it is, we muſt be continually ſeeking for ſomething to perplex us, and this harp is now to be the ſubject, though every body remembers what a deal of trouble it has formerly occaſioned. However, leſt you ſhould think us more childiſh than we really are, I will give you ſome account of this inſtrumen , which is of very great antiquity, and has always made a great noiſe in the world; ſo that all I wonder at is, that we ſhould fall out about the manner of playing on it; for as to the thing itſelf, I have a great reſpect for it, and am very fond of hearing it at particular times when I am not taken up with other matters. It would carry us too far back at preſent to conſider the origin of it; I ſhall only obſerve, that it has been in uſe for a great number of years, and went through a great many different hands, who played with very little method or judgment, till at laſt one Peter took it in hand, claiming an excluſive privilege in the management of it. Indeed there was ſomething ſo peculiar in his manner of playing, and he ſeemed to have ſo thorough a knowledge of its compaſs and powers; that the world readily ſided with him, and he ſoon carried all before him. This was a great deal owing to the nature of the inſtrument, which was calculated the beſt of any thing in the world for the delight and inſtruction of mankind when properly managed. There was ſomething ſo ſublime in it, when touched in a maſterly manner, that it was no wonder the world made ſo much of thoſe who played on it, nor that they ſhould paſs upon the people the ſtory of their being a ſuperior order of beings ſent to them for that purpoſe. And ſo might they ſtill have been reckoned, had they continued as they began; but the people ſeeing that, though they put on a grave face while they were playing, they were as wild as themſelves afterwards, began to look a little deeper into the matter, and as they found a great many of them no better than themſelves, they began to think a little leſs of them, and it is not quite ſo eaſy for them to kick up a duſt as it formerly was. Well: Peter, as I was ſaying, being the ſole proprietor, of courſe became a great man, and you may be ſure had a plenty of followers, who were almoſt as great as himſelf. As it was all for the peoples benefit, it was thought but reaſonable that they ſhould pay thoſe who were at the trouble of playing to them, eſpecially as it required a great deal of pains to play with any degree of taſte or elegance. They took care to perſuade them that it was abſolutely neceſſary, ſo that the poor people were in general pretty well ſatisfied; and beſides there were ſo many of them joined, and they had got ſo much power, that there was no ſaying any thing againſt them. Of courſe it became the beſt employment a man could put his boys to, and if he found one that had a tolerable muſical head, he had nothing to do but to apply to Peter or his head men, and he was made for ever. For a long time the buſineſs went ſwimmingly on, and as ſucceſs naturally begets arrogance, Peter's men, you may ſuppoſe, thought no little of themſelves. Inſtead of playing their beſt, as they did at firſt, to all that came to hear them, they gave themſelves no trouble about the matter, leaving the hardeſt parts to be performed by their ſervants, and indulging themſelves with every thing they could get for their money. This you may imagine was not very agreeable, and many honeſt men began to grumble, though they durſt not do it very openly. They had nothing to ſay againſt the harp, but they thought that Peter and his men plumed themſelves rather too much upon it, and were beſides very extravagant in their demands for playing, though they ſaid they did it purely for their good. Peter had by this time, without any other buſineſs, got to be the greateſt man in his own country, or almoſt any where elſe. He was grand director over every thing that related to the harp, ſo that no one was permitted to play without his authority, or any way different from his ſtyle, whether it ſuited his ear or not. As commercial people commonly begin with a ſmall ſtock at home, and as their riches increaſe extend their commerce to foreign parts, ſo Peter, as he grew more powerful, ſent out his men to diſtant countries, where they not only picked up a good ſtock of ready money for themſelves, but alſo ſent whole loads of it to Peter to help him to build his houſes and carry on his buſineſs. In ſhort, his power had got ſo well eſtabliſhed, that no one could have foreſeen but what the world would to this day have gone on with their muſic under his direction. But though he thought himſelf ſo ſecure, and inſiſted upon it that his right and title were the cleareſt in the world, a great many began to be jealous of his authority, eſpecially thoſe at a diſtance from him, as they were obliged to ſend to him when any little matter was amiſs; and as neither he nor his men were in reality very formidable, a parcel of them determined to make a bold puſh at once, to drive his men off and ſet up players of their own. They were encouraged by one Martin, who was tired of Peter's tunes, and had a ſtrong fancy to be knocking off ſome of his own compoſitions. This Martin was a cunning ſort of a fellow, and trumped up a number of plauſible ſtories againſt Peter and his men. He ſaid they played ſuch hard tunes that the people could not poſſibly underſtand them, and conſequently did not know whether to laugh or cry when they were playing. He told them that Peter's inſtruments were loaded with carved heads and other finery, which he ſaid made them heavy and troubleſome to play on, and beſides kept every body employed in looking at them inſtead of attending to the muſic. Martin was very fond of a good dinner and a glaſs of wine, and as Peter made them go without ſometimes for months together, he took care to put them in mind of that, and told them they'd be ſtarved if they kept on. He made great promiſes of what he'd do if they'd commiſſion him to play for them; he ſhewed them a harp on a new conſtruction, which he had juſt invented; he made a great fuſs about its being plain and neat, whereas he abuſed Peter's all to nothing, and ſaid it was hung all over with ſo many ribands and gewgaws, that it was not fit to play on. He promiſed moreover to play them eaſy tunes, which they might underſtand without even ſo much as learning the gamut. Martin was a luſty hearty fellow, that liked to be among the women, and had a great fondneſs for dancing, whereas Peter abſolutely prohibited his players from taking a ſingle ſtep, though they were ever ſo active or well made for the purpoſe. This argument had its weight; but his chief reaſon he kept to himſelf. Peter's houſes and inſtruments had got immenſely rich and valuable, and Martin, though he talked ſo much againſt them, had formed a plan of making a penny out of the ribands and other finery belonging to them. When a cry is once raiſed, it ſoon becomes general, and it is no hard matter to carry it on. Peter's men were kicked out without any ceremony, and ſent away as poor as they had begun the world; ſome of their inſtruments were broke to pieces, and others ſo ſtripped and defaced, that no one would have given a farthing for them. All this you may ſuppoſe could not be done without ſome noiſe. Peter ſent over as ſoon as he heard of it, and threatened to play the devil with them; but they paid very little regard to his meſſage, and finding that ſome of the old players were obſtinate and troubleſome, they fell to work with their cudgels, and drubbed them ſo ſoundly that they were glad to ſcamper off as faſt as they could. This was thought hard; but Martin ſaid that Peter had done the ſame or worſe without any provocation, ſo that there was no remedy. The people by this time were half mad, ſome running one way and ſome another. Some were for ſticking to the old muſic, and others were diſtracted with the new, ſo that it ſeemed as if the world had nothing elſe to think of; and as Martin and his followers ſeemed to think their muſic of as much conſequence as ever Peter's had been, there was little got by the change, except that they played ſeldomer, and were not quite ſo anxious for people to hear them as Peter had been. The old tunes were now generally thrown by, and Martin had his books printed, containing inſtructions and muſic entirely in a new ſtyle. However, he ſoon got performers enough to aſſiſt him. A great many were glad to play when they found they could do it without leaving off their favourite diverſion of dancing, which had been a great objection with them. When old eſtabliſhments are once broke in upon, it certainly paves the way to other adventurers. Many people began to ſuſpect that all Martin's noiſe and buſtle was not made for nothing. They ſaw plainly that he had a mind to be almoſt as great a man as Peter, though he had abuſed him ſo much; and though they had all agreed formerly that Peter had the ſole right to manage the harp at his pleaſure, when they found it was taken out of his hands, every man thought he had as good a right to direct it as another. This gave riſe to a number of new modes of inſtructions for playing, and maſters were ſet up in every part of the country. Among the reſt John, an old acquaintance and neighbour of Martin's, and full as cunning a fellow, began to make a great noiſe; not that he played very different from Martin; but he inſiſted that he had a right to ſet up for himſelf, and as he carried on the matter with a grave face he ſoon got a number of friends. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that though they both hated Peter worſe than the devil, and profeſſed to be actuated by the ſame views, it ſoon appeared that they had the ſame hatred to each other, or if poſſible more. This gave great uneaſineſs to many good people, as they could not conceive how three perſons playing on the ſame inſtrument, and as they ſaid for the ſame good purpoſes, ſhould not only differ ſo much in their playing, but though brothers in the ſame profeſſion, ſhould ſo bitterly abuſe each other. But the greateſt number gave themſelves little concern about their intentions, implicitly following which ever played moſt agreeable to their own inclinations. A great many others ſat out on their own foundations, but without any conſiderable figure in compariſon with Peter, Martin, and John, who carried all before them, and thought the world had nothing to do but to attend to their wrangling. It would be too tedious to deſcribe all their different manners of playing, but I ſhall juſt mention the moſt remarkable points. Peter had grown ſo rich, that it was not ſurpriſing to ſee the greateſt magnificence in the houſes he ſet apart for this purpoſe, and in the decoration of his inſtruments. There was ſomething ſolemn and ſtriking in his manner of playing, though it muſt be owned it was generally in a ſtyle above the comprehenſion of the people; however, its effects were very perceivable, and Peter uſed to value himſelf on the ſcore of the peoples growing better by his muſic. Martin, on the contrary, played in ſo plain and eaſy a manner, and every thing about him was ſo much in the common way, that even his own followers ſtood very little in awe of him, and many of them thought they could in a little time play as well themſelves. John's method was not very different, but they happened to diſpute about ſtanding up or ſitting down during the performance; and as little matters ſerve to kindle a flame in minds diſpoſed to diſcord, they could never be reconciled on it. Since that, a fellow called mad George ſtarted up among them, and though he and his tunes were laughed at in the beginning, he has ſince got great numbers to hear him. He played indeed perfectly different from all the reſt; his notes were the wildeſt that could be imagined, and withal he had ſo many antics to divert the people, that it is no wonder they followed him about as they did; though ſometimes, when he got in his mad humours, he would play in ſuch a manner as to put ſome of them, eſpecially the women, into fits; and then he would get as proud as Lucifer, abuſe Peter, Martin, and all the reſt of them, and ſwear that a perſon might go to ſleep for any thing in their playing. Indeed this was the general character of Martin's muſic, though it was ſaid to be more the fault of the players than of the muſic itſelf. This is the game theſe gentry have been carrying on t'other ſide of the water; but as they became too numerous, many of them were obliged to travel to new countries with their inſtruments in their hands. We have had our ſhare of them here, but Martin, it ſeems, was too cunning for the reſt of them, and got an order from ſome of the great people that none but his men ſhould have leave to play, and moreover, that every body elſe ſhould pay them for it, though they never heard a ſingle tune. This was very hard to be ſure, and ſome of the others, that got permiſſion to hear a tune of their own now and then, were obliged to pay them and their own players both, which was not ſuch an eaſy matter.

In this poſture the affair ſtood, and would have done ſo probably till this time, but for a rumpus that was kicked up between us and our old maſters. The ſame great men that made us all pay for Martin's muſic, not contented with that and a hundred other things we did for them, inſiſted that we ſhould take up with whatever they had to ſell at their own prices, and obſerving that we were very fond of tea for our breakfaſts, ſent over whole loads of it, aſking double what it was worth. This ſoon made a noiſe, and as we thought ourſelves almoſt as ſtrong as them, we determined to have a ſcuffle for it. After ſome hard knocks we got the better, not only in that affair, but became entirely our own maſters. I ſhould have told you, that as we wanted help, and there were a great many luſty fellows belonging to Peter, John, and the reſt of them, we promiſed them that for the future every man ſhould hear his muſic in whatever manner he pleaſed, or in ſhort, that no compulſion or authority ſhould be uſed in matters relating to the harp. Nothing in the world could have pleaſed them better than this, and it is thought it was of very great ſervice to us in the ſcuffle.

Now that the buſineſs is over, th y expect that this promiſe will be obſerved; and indeed they have been pretty quiet, till very lately that ſome of our great men have been harping on the ſubject again; they inſiſt upon it that there is no ſuch thing as living unleſs the harp is more conſtantly attended to, and though every man is obliged to cut off a part of his loaf for the common ſtock, they want to make us cut off another large ſlice to feed the different players on this inſtrument. They pretend to ſay indeed that every man may give it to which-ever he likes beſt; but many people ſuſpect that they intend to let up Martin's muſic, and make every body pay for it as they did before, eſpecially as they find that all Martin's old friends are very earneſt about it. This has ſet a great many againſt it, but as they have got ſome cunning hands on the other ſide, it is thought it will be a hard ſtruggle; in ſhort, very few matters have happened lately that have alarmed the people ſo much. It is curious to obſerve how different parties will get together for the ſake of their intereſt, and forget their old quarrels. Peter's men, though they were ſo much abuſed before, are not afraid now to ſpeak their minds, and are conſulted by the followers of John and Martin both.

My friends, ſay the firſt, don't you obſerve what Martin and his men are about? Don't you ſee that all this is intended to make you and us pay for their muſic, as we were formerly obliged to do? If this matter goes forward, we ſhall entirely loſe our own muſic, and be in as bad a plight as ever. This advice goes down pretty well, for it is an eaſy matter to perſuade people to what they are ready to apprehend. But then come the others, and tell them they will be utterly ruined unleſs they agree to it; for, ſay they very wiſely, there muſt be one kind of muſic eſtabliſhed above the reſt, and as in the nature of things it cannot be yours, it muſt be either John's or ours. You know John and his men will uſe you like dogs, whereas we ſhall be as kind to you as you could wiſh. Do, my good friends, give us your voices, you know how indulgent we have formerly been to you, when you were in our power. This ſpoils all; for they remember too well what is paſt to truſt them again if they can avoid it. Upon the whole, John's men and Peter's are abſolutely againſt it,

notwithſtanding all that Martin's friends can ſay, and as there has been a great deal of noiſe about it, our great men have agreed to let it alone for a little while, till they hear what the people in general ſay to it. I have heard a good deal on the ſubject, and believe I can relate to you the arguments on both ſides. Thoſe who are againſt it ſay, that though they allow the playing on the harp to be very proper and neceſſary, yet they cannot ſubmit to be forced to hear it, or (which is the ſame thing) be obliged to pay for it whether they hear it or not. They think the players had better truſt to the kindneſs of the people, who certainly will not let them want for any thing as long as they find their muſic agreeable, and that they take pains to pleaſe thoſe that go to hear them. They find this is the caſe with Peter's men and John's, who have always ſupported theirs without any noiſe or buſtle about it, and are willing to do ſo ſtill without being forced to it. And though Martin's players are ſo little regarded, that their people muſt be compelled to pay them, they cannot ſee why every body elſe ſhould be dragged in to keep them in countenance. This is made a great handle of by the followers of Peter and John, who ſay it is no wonder the people ſhould not like them, from the manner of their behaviour lately; for it ſeems that during the ſcuffle I told you of, a great many of them ran off to the other ſide, and ſome of thoſe that ſtaid did more harm than good; whereas Peter's and John's players ſtood to it, and heartened the people on with their muſic as much as they could. They are likewiſe afraid, as I mentioned before, that this is a plan to introduce Martin's muſic again upon the old footing, though they pretend to allow to every one to chooſe for himſelf; and what makes them think ſo is, that ſome of Martin's head players have been ſome time ago tampering with our great men on the ſubject. As their buſineſs was always conducted very regularly, no one was allowed to play till he got permiſſion from one of their head men among our old maſters, and as that could not be conveniently done of late, the players have conſequently grown ſcarce, while the others have gone on as uſual; and as they are ſtill obliged to go there, they thought it would be beſt to make a head man of their own, who could give them permiſſion to play without any trouble. With this view they made out a lamentable ſtory to our great men, as how their muſic was entirely falling off, and begged their aſſiſtance in the deſign they had formed. They went on for ſome time before the people got alarmed, but at laſt they raiſed ſuch a duſt about it, that we have heard very little of it ſince. There was no objection that I can learn againſt their having a head man to ſet them a playing, or a dozen of them if they thought proper, only the people thought they ought to do it among themſelves, without troubling any body elſe about it. However, the preſent affair has brought this to their minds again; and they are fearful that, beſide the uſual players, they ſhall have theſe head men to ſupport likewiſe, and as they would require a great deal, the matter would not go down very well. They likewiſe dwell very ſtrongly on the promiſe that was made them ſo lately reſpecting the harp, and challenge the players on it to produce any thing in their books that obliges them to contribute to its ſupport.

A great many even of Martin's friends ſeem to think it will fall rather too heavy upon them, for you muſt know that their players formerly, when every body was obliged to pay them, uſed to grumble confoundedly, and were conſtantly calling out for more, ſo that now the whole burthen falling upon their own friends, they will find it no ſuch eaſy matter to provide for them. There are, I believe, a few among us (but it is to be hoped a very few) who would rather never hear the harp in their lives than pay a ſingle penny for it, and theſe you may ſuppoſe are violently againſt it. But there are a number of moderate people, who though they think very highly of the harp, and are very fond of hearing it, do not think it a matter of much conſequence which party it is played by; and they object to the meaſure from ſeemingly very good principles. They ſay that they have already paid, and are ſtill paying ſo much, that they can hardly ſupport the burthen.

However they have paid it cheerfully, becauſe they were told it was to go to thoſe who had been fighting for them, and had been the means of freeing them from the ſtate of ſlavery that threatened them; but they find very little of it has gone that way, but that the poor devils are wandering about with hunger and nakedneſs for their companions; their ſervices forgotten; and without any proſpect of relief. (This is too true, though our great men ſeem to have forgot that there were ever ſuch perſons in exiſtence). They are willing to give ſtill more, provided it is applied to thoſe who have ſo well deſerved it, and whoſe diſtreſs ſo loudly calls for aſſiſtance; but till that is accompliſhed, they cannot think it expedient to part with their property for other purpoſes, or to manifeſt their generoſity before their juſt debts are paid. From theſe ſtrong reaſons againſt the meaſure, and the few that can be urged in ſupport of it, we might conclude that it will hardly take place; but as I obſerved, ſome of our great men are very deſirous of bringing it about, and as they can do almoſt any thing they pleaſe, I don't know what may be the conſequence. To tell the truth, there are a few of them that have the name of ſeeing further and hearing better than any of the reſt, ſo that they have nothing to do but to tell how things appear to them, and they'll find enough ready to join them, whatever they thought of them before. To be ſure there are ſome who can ſee further into matters than others, but for my own part, if I had any thing to do in theſe affairs, I ſhould like to judge by my own eyes and ears, if it was only for the pleaſure of uſing them. But I ſuppoſe it is all for the beſt. Theſe great men tell us, as I mentioned before, it is abſolutely neceſſary that the harp ſhould be ſupported, which is only to be done by ſupporting the players on it. They tell us that it will make us virtuous, honeſt, and in ſhort every thing that is good, though by the bye ſome of them do not ſeem to have profited much by it; and as they ſee plainly that it is for our benefit, they are willing to make us partakers of it if they can. So the matter ſtands, till the opinion of the people can be known; whatever is the event I ſhall inform you as early as poſſible, as I preſume you will be deſirous of hearing it. Till then I remain, &c.

L'ORIENT, *Auguſt* 20.

PAUL JONES is arrived here from Paris, to fit out three ſhips, on his own account it is ſaid, of which he will take the command, on an expedition to Kamtſchatka to purchaſe furs, and eſtabliſh a factory. This he is enabled to do, by having lately received four hundred thouſand livres for the prizes he took in the war.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 4.

The chevalier de Madron, hydrographer, is exhibiting at Berlin a moſt curious repreſentation of the periodical motion of the ſea. The king of Pruſſia having written on the motion of water from the equator towards the poles, was not a little happy to ſee the chevalier, and treats him with the higheſt reſpect.

Aug. 6. The expedition to the north weſt coaſt of America, which the French have engaged in, will take up ſeveral years, as they intend to eſtabliſh a number of factories upon the coaſt, and to cruiſe in ſearch of iſlands; the two ſhips are ſent out at the charge of government, and are rather intended to make diſcoveries, than to trade in the firſt inſtance.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, July 19.

"A few days ago, an Algerine corſair of 18 guns took a Genoeſe armed ſhip of this port, after a very hot and bloody conteſt of near two hours, in which the Algerines had upwards of 50 killed, beſides a great many wounded. Among the former were ſeveral of the principal officers. The Genoeſe behaved with aſtoniſhing bravery during the whole engagement, and did not ſtrike until they had loſt above half their crew, and their ſhip was in ſuch a ſhattered condition, that the Barbarians, after throwing moſt of the guns overboard, were obliged to tow her into Algiers."

Aug. 12. The ſquadron of ſhips of war now fitting out at Portſmouth and Plymouth, for the manning of which two houſes of rendezvous are opened at Wapping, is intended for a cruiſe in the Bay of Biſcay, the French being buſy in equipping ſome ſhips, as it is ſuppoſed, for the ſame purpoſe. Adminiſtration are determined not to let that nation, on any pretence, have a ſuperior force at ſea.

Orders are gone down to the admiralty for putting in commiſſion ſix additional ſhips of the line, four at Portſmouth and two at Plymouth, to be fitted and manned with all expedition.

A Frenchman, of the name of Le Brun, has conſtructed a mill at Vienna to go by water, that ſpins daily 24 pounds of wool, without any other aſſiſtance, than a few children to ſupply it.

Aug 16. The late ſucceſs of the Algerines in their treaty with the Spaniards has ſo raiſed the ſpirits of the Barbary ſtates, that they make prize of every veſſel they meet with, whatever nation they belong to. This has ſo alarmed the court of Naples that they have given orders for diſpatching twelve galliots and all the xebecs in that port, as an additional eſcort to the king and queen, who intend to return by ſea. This ſquadron is commanded by M. Acton, and it is ſaid that the young princes will go on board of it. The court of Portugal ſeems to be no leſs alarmed: Orders have been iſſued for fitting out immediately a ſhip of the line and a frigate to cruiſe at the mouth of the ſtraits, they having received intelligence of the ſailing of four Mooriſh veſſels, which has filled them with apprehenſions for the ſhips from Madeira and the Weſt Indies. The late treaty between Algiers and Spain has ſtruck the Portugueſe merchants with the greateſt diſmay.

Aug. 19. Stocks fell yeſterday full a half per cent. owing to a report which prevailed, that the Iriſh propoſitions had been rejected by a majority of ſix; and that a ſcene of confuſion and riot was expected to take place.

The packet which government received by the laſt New-York mail, was the occaſion of the cabinet meeting held on Tueſday evening, at the ſecretary of ſtate's office. We learn, that congreſs have ſubmitted ſome propoſals relative to commerce, to which an immediate anſwer has been requeſted, as the majority of the American ſtates were deſirous of a commercial treaty being directly ſettled with Great-Britain.

It is a fact, that the greateſt warlike preparations are making in the dock-yards of France, and the belief that a ſpeedy rupture will take place with this country, is the ſubject of general converſation. This we have from the authority of a gentleman of veracity, juſt arrived from the continent.

Aug. 20. The French veſſel which lately refuſed to pay the accuſtomed honour to one of his majeſty's ſloops of war, though on our own coaſts, was, it is now perfectly known, taking ſoundings of the coaſts of Hampſhire; ſhe had been ſeen in the Needles about the iſle of Wight, and if ſhe had not been diſcovered, would probably have gone to St. Helen's or Spithead. This affair has been huſhed up, but it has given ſome alarm. The French during the late war, had by ſome means got the ſoundings of Plymouth and Portſmouth harbours, all the principal ports in the Channel, the mouth of the Thames, &c. which they are now in poſſeſſion of.

The fate of the Iriſh propoſitions in the houſe of commons of Ireland, gives no diſpleaſure to the friends of the miniſtry here, who are of opinion, that an union may hereafter be formed of a permanent and ſatisfactory nature, by a delegation from the parliament of both kingdoms.

The temerity of Ireland is likely enough to incenſe the interior cabinet. This was the origin of laſt war. God forbid that ever ſuch another conſpiracy againſt the intereſts of the freedom ſhould diſgrace the Britiſh council.

A letter received yeſterday from Liſbon, ſays, that news has been received, that the Algerines had taken ſeveral ſhips bound to Cadiz, and carried them to Algiers. A fleet of men of war was preparing to ſail to Algiers to demand the ſhips to be releaſed, and if refuſed, to make repriſals of all the Barbary veſſels they meet with, and to bring them into ſome port belonging to the Portugueſe, that the crews may be made ſlaves of.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Auguſt 30.

"An affair very intereſting to the monarchy, has, this day, fixed the attention of the Spaniards. At the moment we were flattering ourſelves with the ſucceſs of the negotiation with the regency of Algiers; we learn that all hopes of peace with the Algerine pirates is vaniſhed. It is true, we never thought our monarch would ſubſcribe to the humiliating conditions of peace, which moſt of the foreign gazettes mentioned, and which firſt aroſe from a ſimple letter written from Algiers, by ſome evil minded perſon; but we know that the king offered great ſacrifices to induce the regency to an accommodation, all which have been without the deſired effect; and it is well known, that that nation, which is a natural enemy to all her competitors for commerce, has worked ſo effectually underhand as to render the mediation of France of no effect. The dey has carried his preſumption ſo far as to ſtipulate, "That the peace that ſhall be concluded on, ſhall be obſerved only in open ſea; but that the hoſtilities ſhall continue on both ſides on the coaſts of the two empires." In conſequence of a refuſal to an accommodation ſo extraordinary, and ſuggeſted with a deſign to render the negotiations abortive, the Algerine corſairs have already ſeized on one of our veſſels. His majeſty has cauſed to be inſerted in the Court Gazette, the orders which he has thought proper to give, in conſequence of breaking off the conferences, and of this free attack of the pirates."

It is no ſmall embarraſſment which the miniſtry are thrown into, when the chancellor of the exchequer is obliged to leave his poſt.

Sept. 3. Lord Howe had yeſterday an audience with his majeſty, to aſſure him that the French fleet conſiſts of nothing more than frigates of ſmall force.

The admiralty order, to prevent improper perſons from gaining admiſſion into the king's yards, is ſo rigidly obſerved, that no perſons whatever are admitted to walk about or obſerve the works going on, nor are ſtrangers ſuffered to go to the houſes of the officers without a perſon to attend them.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Auguſt 24.

"It is in vain to attempt to conceal it, that, notwithſtanding the efforts of the friends of the houſe of Orange, the affairs of the ſtadtholder, inſtead of mending, grow every day worſe and worſe. His ſerene highneſs's orders for the troops to march to Amersfort, at the ſole requeſt of four deputies at Utrecht, without the ſanction of the majority of the ſtates of that province, gives general offence; the letter written by his highneſs on that occaſion has been criticiſed with great ſeverity and bitterneſs. The burghers of Utrecht, on their part, perſiſt in their reſolution of defending themſelves, and ſhutting their gates. This reſolution is ſtrengthened by the conduct of ſeveral towns in the province of Holland, who have determined to lodge a complaint before the ſtates againſt the ſtadtholder for iſſuing thoſe orders, and at the ſame time to propoſe depriving his highneſs of the power of granting patents without the conſent of the provinces. It is not eaſy to foreſee how his highneſs will extricate himſelf from this dilemma if the other towns ſhould adopt this plan, which, it is more than probable they will."

Sept. 6. We hear from good authority, that notwithſtanding the triumph obtained by the people of Ireland over miniſtry in regard to the propoſitions, Mr. Flood ſtill intends to bring forward his motion declaratory to the legiſlative independence and omnipotent authority of the Iriſh parliament.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 18.

"The ſituation in which the Spaniards have left our court by the truce they have patched up with the Algerines is far from being pleaſing; and, conſidering the family connexions that have lately taken place, rather unexpected. Her moſt faithful majeſty is reſolved, however, to protect her trade. The Algerve of 30, and San Joſeph of 24 guns, are for this purpoſe ordered to Sacre Bay, to convoy and protect the home trade from the mouth of the ſtraits. There are alſo in the Mediterranean a ſhip of 60 guns, and three others, cruiſing againſt the Barbarian flag, with orders not to ſpare them wherever they meet them."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Auguſt 30.

"The news of the day is, that M. Thulemeyer, ambaſſador from his Pruſſian majeſty to this republic, has had a private conference with the grand penſionary, and has officially ſignified to him the definitive ſettlement of the Germanic league of confederation. In this declaration his Pruſſian majeſty repreſents the projects formed for the aggrandiſement of the emperor, and alſo the neceſſity of concluding a treaty of confederacy, which ſhall confirm and eſtabliſh the independence of the princes of the German empire, and aſſures their high mightineſſes that he will rigidly adhere to every article advanced in his memorial, and invites the ſeveral princes immediately to comply with the propoſitions therein contained."

SALEM, *October* 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Anne, dated laſt Thurſday.

"Captain Cleves of the ſhip Rochampton, arrived here yeſterday, in 68 days from St. Ubes. He confirms the intelligence reſpecting the Spaniards and Algerines; but heard that the truce was made but for ten years. The Portugueſe were fitting out men of war to protect their trade. A Daniſh ſhip arrived at St. Ubes, the night before captain Cleves ſailed, the captain of which adviſed, that he ſpoke with an Algerine cruiſer off Cape St. Vincent, the commander of which informed that he was cruiſing for Portugueſe and American veſſels. Forty days ago, captain Cleves ſpoke with an Engliſh ſloop bound to Newfoundland, which had been brought to by an Algerine, who ſaid there were 17 ſail of their cruiſers without the ſtraits of Gibraltar.

PROVIDENCE, *October* 8.

Captain Ward, in the ſloop Polly, arrived here on Sunday laſt, in 20 weeks from Bayonne. On the 10th of Auguſt he ſpoke the ſhip Baltimore, Benjamin Dailey, maſter, from Baltimore, bound to Liverpool, 16 days from port; and on the 23d of Auguſt ſpoke the brig Roſe, Samuel Caſwell, maſter, from Philadelphia, bound to Corunna; all well on board each veſſel.—The drought in France had been ſo great, that it was judged at Bayonne the wines and brandy, at that market only, would fall ſhort of their uſual quantity, 30,000 barrels.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 3.

Monday next is the day appointed by the conſtitution and form of government for the meeting of the general aſſembly of this ſtate.

Piscataway, October 26, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day.

PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, lying near Piscataway, containing one hundred and eight acres; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a small apple orchard, with sundry other fruit trees, and some few acres of good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond on interest with good security from the day of sale. w3

ELIZABETH WHEELER.

Upper Marlborough, October 24, 1785.

THE members of the Upper Marlborough assembly are desired to attend at the assembly room, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, Oct. 25, 1785.

ELOPED from his master, near Piscataway, a certain WALTER RANKINS, about eighteen years of age, indented to me by the court of said county till the age of twenty-one years; had on and took with him a castor hat, white linen shirt, an osnabrig ditto, a brown sheeting linen coat, speckled calico waistcoat, linen overalls, thread stockings, and new store shoes, with large pewter buckles double rim'd; he is gone in company with a certain Samuel Nevil, who says his friends live on the eastern shore of Maryland, and is noted for running about the country; the said Rankins is about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a fair complexion, and has light hair tied behind. Whoever will take up said Rankins and bring him home, or secure him in any county gaol so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, paid by w3

SAMUEL COE.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the first day of October last, a negro man named JEM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very slender made, pitted with the small pox, and has very white teeth. he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick short coat, old buff jacket, osnabrig trousers and shirt; he took sundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white shirts, silk stockings, and black leather shoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will secure the above negro in any gaol so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, October 21, 1785.

On Monday the 21st of November next, will be sold, at Mr. M'Candlish's, in Baltimore-town, the undermentioned confiscated property, which belonged to the Nottingham and Principio companies, to wit:

THAT part of the White Marsh plantation which lies below the road, and was purchased at a former sale by John Hammond Cromwell. Lot No. 78, containing 219¾ acres. No. 6, 66¼ acres. No. 70, 212½ acres, in the neighbourhood of Baltimore town. Also 7 acres of valuable meadow adjoining Baltimore town, which belonged to James Christie. And lot No. 76 of My Lady's Manor, containing 114¾ acres.

At Frederick-town, on Saturday the 26th of November, will be sold, sundry lots of Monocacy Manor, to wit: Lot No. 29, 138 acres. No. 36, 252 acres. No. 63, 133 acres.

The property will be sold for current money, or any specie state certificates, payable on the first day of January 1790, with interest annually. Bond with approved security to be given on the day of sale.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY,
GABRIEL DUVALL.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county. w8

NATHAN HAMMOND.

To be rented, or leased for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis. tf

October 26, 1785.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 11th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying on the North Run, near the Head of South river, containing two hundred and two acres; the improvements are, a good dwelling house and other outhouses, two good meadows, and a good apple orchard.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

N. B. The conditions of the sale to be, one half of the purchase money to be paid down, the other half in two equal payments, one at the end of six months, the other at twelve. Bond with security will be required. R. E.

Maryland, October 8, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, called Resurvey on Locust Thicket; it lies in Montgomery county, and contains one hundred and eighty eight acres; the soil is well adapted to corn, wheat, or tobacco, and is well watered and timbered; there are about forty acres cleared, and about fifteen acres which may be improved into valuable meadow; it lies within two miles and a half of Montgomery court-house. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to James Sympson, living at George-town, or to the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco.

PETER GREEN.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of the late Mr. John Chew, of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on Friday the 4th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money,

PART of a tract of land called Birckhead's Lot, containing forty-nine acres, more or less, adjoining to his late dwelling plantation; also six negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, with the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, &c.

SAMUEL CHEW, executor.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the house of the subscriber, opposite Alexandria, on Monday the 28th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL the personal estate of George Frazier Hawkins, Esq; deceased, consisting of negroes of different ages and sexes, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, and a variety of household furniture. Six months credit, with bond and good security, will be given for all sums above twenty-five shillings.

All persons who have claims against the estate, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all those who are indebted to the same, will, by discharging them, much oblige their humble servant,

SUSANNA J. HAWKINS, executrix.

October 20, 1785.

LOST or stolen from my pocket, in Marlborough, the 5th instant, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myself for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of said land, two final settlement certificates, signed by Mr. John Peirce, commissioner for settling the accounts of the army, and countersigned John White, D. C. dated the first of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—1573$\frac{30}{90}$ Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155$\frac{87}{90}$ Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any persons imposing the certificates on the continental treasurer, and the bonds can be of no service; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any person to return said certificates, besides a reward of eight dollars, paid by w6

SAMUEL B. BEALL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Edward Boarman, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in properly attested, that they may be settled, by

JAMES BOARMAN.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Hays, in Anne-Arundel county, a small black gelding, eight years old, about twelve hands high, has a snip on his nose, his off hind foot white, hanging mane and bob tail, and two wall eyes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

TAKEN up as a stray, by Michael Mackinsey, a bay horse, about six years old, thirteen and a half hands high, trots and shod before, has a star in his forehead, some white on his nose, his fore feet white to his setlocks, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

Montgomery county, August 20, 1785.

THERE is in the rev. Mr. Williamson's enclosures, a stray red steer, with large a star in his forehead, has a swallow fork in the right and an under bit in the left ear. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALEXANDER ALLEN, manager.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the TERRY, captain DENNIS BUTLER, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season, which are now opening at our store opposite the Church Yard, and are for sale wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

The Terry will take in tobacco to the address of James Trecothick, Esq; and Company, merchants, in London, at seven pounds sterling per ton.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly, for an allowance in the several counties of balances due the estate of the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, as printer to the then province of Maryland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly to pass a law to enable Sarah Ferguson to convey all the land lying on an island in Dorchester county, called Ferguson's Island, unto Thomas Donnack and his heirs.

THOMAS DONNACK,
SARAH FERGUSON.

September 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court of chancery, for a commission to take charge of the person and estate of John Kellam (son of William Kellam) an ideot.

JOHN KELLAM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to remedy the defect in a lease from Josias Shaw, late of Prince-George's county, to me, for the plantation where the said Shaw did live, the said lease not having been acknowledged and recorded in due time.

JAMES WILSON.

October 10 1785.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm the right and title of all those lands in and near the city of Annapolis, which were formerly the property of Thomas Bordley, and which have remained in the possession of his devisees and heirs for upwards of sixty years last past. 8w

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

September 20, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend preferring a petition to the next general assembly of this state, to empower us to make sale of certain lands being in the counties of Washington, Frederick, Prince-George's, and Charles, the property of the heirs of Dr. Adam Thompson, deceased.

JOHN HAWKINS,
LILBURN WILLIAMS.

Charles county, September 16, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly at their next meeting, praying them to pass an act to alter the main road leading from Piles's warehouse to Allen's Fresh, the road as now laid out being impassable for carriages of any kind.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unsold.

HENRY ADDISON.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, to the next general assembly, for a restitution of her property.

EDWARD FENWICK.

London-town, October 11, 1785.

THE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who chuse to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other. tf

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for sale a large quantity of negro shoes, which may be had on the most reasonable terms; they are likewise sold by Mr. William Wilkins, Mr Absalom Ridgely, and Mr. James West, in Annapolis.

Annapolis, September 27, 1785.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm and make valid a certain instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of his late father.

BEALE HAMMOND.

Charles county, July 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition prefetred to the next general assembly of Maryland, for that useful Bridle-way, stopped up by Eleanor Boarman, to be opened.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt Office as dead letters.

HENRY ARMSTRONG, Saliſbury township; Mr. All, Mrs. Annis, Mr. Aſhmead, Peregrine Aſque, Annapolis.

Thomas Bourke, Cambridge; James Berry, Choptank; Baſil Brown, Queen's-town; Alexander Bell, Lower Marlborough; Samuel Baldwin, Talbot; Monſieur le captain Boyent, Jeſſe Bowlin, Stephen Bullock, Annapolis.

Rev. Mr. Cutting, Snow-hill; John Cowman, South river; Joſeph Cowman Weſt river; Thomas Crackels, Port-Tobacco; Richard Bennet Carnaham, Wye river; Samuel Chew, Herring-bay; Joſhua Clarke, near Queen-Anne; Nicholas Carberry (2), Henry Carberry, St. Mary's county; John Callahan, Jeremiah T. Chaſe (2), Annapolis.

John Davidſon, Anne Dowds, Lewis Devow, Annapolis.

James Elſey, jun. Somerſet county; John Eversfield, near Nottingham.

Captain James Fenwick, St. Mary's county.

Joſhua George, ſen. Kent county.

Robert Harriſon, Cambridge; David Hart, Kent county; Thomas Hicks, Dorcheſter county; Hugh Hopkins, Talbot county; William Hamilton, Charles county; Philip Hall, John Hall, near Annapolis; James Harper, John Henry, Monſieur John Hall, hon. R. H. Harriſon, Annapolis.

The Juſtices of St. Mary's county; Thomas Jordan, Talbot county; Edward Jones, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Johnſon, Calvert county; John Johnſon, Thomas Jenings, Mr. Ireland, Denton Jacques, Annapolis.

William Kirkpatrick, Charles county; John Kilty, John Kirkham, Annapolis.

J. Linley, Snow-hill; Robert Lamar, Queen-Anne; Robert Lilburn, St. Mary's county; William Leigh, near Port-Tobacco; George Lewis, Annapolis.

John Booker Meek, Charles county; Dr. Charles Mayer, Queen-Anne's county; Auſtin Milburn, James Martin, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Manſon, Elizabeth Montaſque, Beriah Maybury, Annapolis.

Alexander Ogg, Calvert county.

Meſſieurs N. and V. Peers (2), Port-Tobacco; James Prieſtley, Calvert county; Charles Philipſhill, Saliſbury.

William Roſs, Vienna; Littleton Robins, John Purnell Robins, Sinnepuxent; Sarah Rencher, Charles county; Mary Roſe, Annapolis.

Henry Summerill, Queen's-town.

Alexander Trueman, Annapolis.

John Voſs, Caroline county.

William Wakely, Benedict; Levin Wails, Patuxent; Arnold Wilekens, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Wilſon (2), Joſeph Wilkinſon, Calvert county.

Parker Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and houſe ſervants, alſo the ſtock of horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and hogs, with plantation utenſils.

At ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with ſome meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a ſmall expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be ſold or rented on the day of ſale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaſer of the two thirds, and ſhould there be no ſale, the whole will be rented and poſſeſſion given immediately. M. T.

July 5, 1785.

RAN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man named POMPEY, about five feet eight or ten inches high, twenty-five years of age, very black and ſmooth faced, ſtammers in his ſpeech; had on when he went away, a white ſhirt and a pair of new ſtriped holland trouſers; it is probable he may change his name and dreſs, as he took with him other cloaths, and paſs for a free man; it is likely he will either make for Annapolis or Baltimore-town, and endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, as he has formerly been uſed to this bay. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of five pounds, paid by

ROBERT SANDERS.

September 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly, to paſs a law to empower the juſtices of Somerſet county court, to extend the cauſeway through the marſh on the ſouth ſide of Wiccomico river, oppoſite the lower ferry, and to build a bridge acroſs a ſmall creek over which the road muſt paſs, and alſo to build a wharf at the end of the ſaid cauſeway.

The ſubſcriber has juſt imported a large and extenſive aſſortment of books, ſtationary, jewelry, &c.

AMONG which are, books in hiſtory, biography, poetry, voyages, and travels, &c. medical, philoſophical, and political, with a great collection of novels, moſt of them in elegant bindings; folio, quarto, octavo, and pocket bibles; Engliſh and French prayer books; manuals, hymns, pſalters, &c. large and ſmall teſtaments; Dilworth's, Dyche's, Watts's, and Fiſher's ſpelling books; Wettenhall's Latin and Greek grammars; Brightland's, Prieſtley's, Greenwood's, and other Engliſh grammars; Johnſon's, Bailey's, and Dyche's, and other dictionaries; ſuperfine thick and thin folio and quarto poſt, thick and thin gilt and black edge ditto, foolſcap, and pot writing paper; blue and demy blotting and brown paper; large royal broad folio, medium, demy, and foolſcap legers, ruled and plain, with proper alphabets, bound in rough calf; long and broad folio, quarto, demy, and foolſcap account books; common place books, neatly bound and claſped; demy and foolſcap, long and broad, ruled and plain, folio and quarto waſte and day books, in marble covers; demy and foolſcap red leather memorandum books, ruled and plain, interleaved, &c. large and ſmall ſuperfine meſſage cards; demy and foolſcap paper caſes; large and ſmall drawing and copy books; paſte board files; marble palettes; lead note preſſes, round and flat rulers; paint ſhells and painting bruſhes; ſquare and round pewter and lead ink ſtands; ivory and poliſhed leather ink pots; large and beſt Engliſh and Dutch pens and quills; large and ſmall ſlates, with ſlate pencils; a great variety of the moſt faſhionable and ſuperb large and ſmall gentlemen and ladies etwee caſes, with ſilver edges and locks; demy and foolſcap red Morocco and black Liverpool ſtropt pocket books; aſſes ſkin memorandum books of various ſizes; gentlemen and ladies writing and ſhaving boxes; black leather pocket ditto; fine razors and razor ſtrops; ſhaving boxes, with fine ſcented ſoap; black hair riband and pins; fine tortoiſeſhell and other large and ſmall tooth combs; tooth-pick caſes and bruſhes; fine enamelled with cut glaſs ſmelling bottles; nutmeg graters, and needle caſe ditto; elegant tortoiſeſhell and fine poliſhed leather ſilver mounted ſnuff boxes; paper and japan'd ditto; a great variety of ladies ſet and paſte ſhoe buckles; gentlemens ſet knee ditto; paſte breaſt pins; gold lockets, rings, and ear-rings; gold and ſilver vellum lace; elegant gold and ſilver ſpangled buttons; ſleeve ditto; gilt and fine ſteel watch chains, and ſeals with elegant cyphers; cane ſtrings; fine ſliding ſilk purſes; gentlemens fine beaver gloves; plated ſhoe and knee buckles; metal and pinchbeck ditto; plated and ſteel ſpurs; fine ivory and black horn table knives and forks; ſugar nippers; fine pen knives with caſes; ſciſſars; temple ſpectacles; cork-ſcrews, &c. a great variety of childrens red and green Morocco pumps; little hiſtories, &c. drawing inſtruments with ſurgeons lancets; German flutes and inſtructors for ditto; fowling pieces, and ſilver mounted piſtols; elegant æquatintoes, mezzotintoes, and engraved prints, ſome of them executed in a maſterly manner; charts of the Cheſapeake bay, and maps of North-America on cloth and framed; a great aſſortment of plays and farces; fine ſhining patent blacking cakes; buckle bruſhes; fiſhing hooks and lines; gentlemens elaſtic hat bands; lawyers red tape; black lead pencils; ſuperfine ſealing wax and wafers; gold leaf, &c.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Binding in all its various branches, port folios of all ſorts and ſizes executed in a neat and elegant manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice, by S. C

Talbot court-houſe, July 4, 1785.

To be LET, for a term of years,

THE plantation of the ſubſcriber, now in poſſeſſion of Clement Hollyday, Eſq; with ſix working negroes; it contains about three hundred and twelve acres; the ſoil good and ſituation healthy and pleaſant, and convenient to one of the beſt markets for the ſeller in the United States; there will be a quantity of wheat ſowed this fall. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next. No perſon need apply who will not give approved ſecurity for payment of the rents and performance of the covenants to be made, if required. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber. tf

DAVID KERR.

THE ſubſcribers have impoſted, in the Eſſex and Samuel, captain James Mitchell, from London, a large aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are a very great choice of MANCHESTRY and ſome FASHIONABLE SILKS.

They will diſpoſe of the goods they have on hand, with thoſe now imported, at wholeſale, much to the advantage of the purchaſer, as a conſiderable part may be had on a credit of two or three years, upon having the payment ſecured, and ſo far as is neceſſary punctually complied with as will enable them to comply with the payments to their correſpondents in London. The goods are all freſh and good in quality. Should the purchaſer be deſirous of carrying on buſineſs in Annapolis, the ſtore now kept by them on the Dock may be had with the goods.

8w THO. & BENJ. HARWOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be diſpoſed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will beſt ſuit thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe; the land is ſituated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a ſmall expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the ſoil and improvements will be ſhewn by the overſeer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis,

JAMES STEUART.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying on Patowmack river, and ſouth ſide of Piſcataway creek, about 7 miles from the flouriſhing town of Alexandria, containing 304 acres, more or leſs; the quality of this land is equal if not ſuperior to any in this part of the country, nearly the whole being level, with wood ſufficient to ſupport it with care for a great number of years, about 41 acres of excellent meadow may be made with very little trouble or expence; this beautiful and fertile ſpot is almoſt ſurrounded with water, where fiſh and fowl in their different ſeaſons may be taken in abundance through the year, many other advantages attend the ſituation of this valuable ſeat of land too tedious to mention. I have likewiſe 150 acres of wood land, within one mile of the above tract, which I will ſell together or ſeparate, as may be found moſt advantageous. One thouſand pounds is expected will be paid down, or within a very ſhort time, and five years credit will be given for the remainder, upon bond with approved ſecurity. If the above lands are ſold, there will be offered for ſale, a number of likely country born ſlaves likewiſe horſes, cattle, hogs, and plantation utenſils.

J. H. BEANES.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at preſent in three tenements; it will be ſold ſeparately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and diſtant from the court houſe ſix, and from Cheſtertown twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract. will be ſold for ſpecie, or any ſpecie ſtate certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good ſecurity, until the firſt day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Cheſter-town, or the ſubſcriber, tf

JAMES RINGGOLD.

St. Mary's county, October 8, 1785.

THE ſubſcribers having become ſecurities for Joſeph Burroughs to the ſtate of Maryland, for the payment of a tract of land in Culverton manor, Charles county, the ſaid Burroughs having abſconded without leaving effects ſufficient to diſcharge the aforeſaid debt: Notice is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next general aſſembly, for leave to ſell the land purchaſed of the ſtate by the aforeſaid Burroughs. 8w

JAMES CHAPPELEAR,
THOMAS LOCK.

Somerſet, September 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly, to lay out a new road beginning at Samuel Smith's, on the road leading from Back creek to Stevens's ferry, thence through the ſwamp between the lands of Samuel Smith and William Miles, Nehemiah King and William Mitchell, David Wilſon and Jeſſe King, till it interſects the road leading from Miles's mill up the Pocoſin's.

September 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying that a law may paſs to convey in fee ſimple, part of two tracts of land, St. Andrew's Croſs and the Fork, lying in Kent county, late the property of William Haley, deceaſed, and now in part belonging to minors incapable of making a legal title.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in Annapolis, which I lately bought of Nathan Hammond, and which formerly was the property of col. Hammond, and by him purchaſed of Thomas Larkin.

10th Oct. 1785. W. PACA.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*

(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2026)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1785.

Annapolis, October 19, 1785.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from this city, about three weeks ago, a light gray HORSE, full fifteen hands and a half high, riſing eight years old. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to the printer ſhall receive four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Tyler, in Prince-George's county, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a blaze face, four white feet, and branded on the near buttock with ſomething like an horſe ſhoe, and appears to be riſing four years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

St. Mary's county, October 10, 1785.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from hunting or going through my plantation with gun or dogs from the date hereof, as I am determined to take the advantage of the law in that caſe made and provided.

WILLIAM GREENWELL, jun.

St. Mary's county, October, 1785.

To be SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Hugh Hopewell, deceaſed, on the third Friday in November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VERY valuable tract of land, ſituated on Patuxent river, in St. Mary's county, containing upwards of 500 acres, four miles from the mouth of Patuxent, and adjoining Town creek; on the land are a large cow houſe, and ſeveral other houſes convenient for three families; its proſpect and ſituation for fiſh and oyſters are equal to any on Patuxent river; there are about 200 acres in cultivation, and upwards of 300 well wooded and timbered; there may be erected a very good water mill at a ſmall expence, as there formerly ſtood a mill, and nothing is now wanting but the houſe; the plantation is in good repair, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given. Four or five years credit will be given the purchaſer for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, as may be agreed on the day of ſale, on his giving bond with intereſt and approved ſecurity.

All perſons having claims againſt the aforeſaid Hugh Hopewell, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them to Charles Chilton, who is authoriſed to receive any monies due the eſtate of the ſaid Hugh Hopewell, and give every neceſſary acquittance or diſcharge, or to the ſubſcriber, that they may be adjuſted and paid, and all thoſe who are any ways indebted to the eſtate are requeſted immediately to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame. Thoſe who neglect complying with this notice may depend on being dealt with as the law directs. w 4

HANNAH HOPEWELL, executrix.

Herring bay, October 14, 1785.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THIRTY valuable negroes, ſuch as blackſmiths, carpenters, coopers, caulkers, ſawyers, ſeveral lads and boys, and a few young women and children; ſome cattle and horſes. The payments as follow, one fourth to be paid on delivery of the property, one fourth in four months, one fourth in eight months, and the other fourth in twelve months. Bonds on intereſt with approved ſecurity to be given before the property is delivered. w 3

DAVID WEEMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly to paſs a law to give a title to a tract of land lying in Dorcheſter county, called Galloway's Fancy, unto James Poole.

JAMES POOLE,
SARAH FERGUSON.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, February 23, 1785.

RESOLVED, That the quartermaſter-general, commiſſary of purchaſes, commiſſary of iſſues, commiſſary of forage, and all the late heads of departments, or their ſucceſſors or agents, be required without delay, to forward to the board of treaſury or to the comptroller, a liſt of their reſpective deputies who have been duly authoriſed to iſſue certificates, That the heads of departments aforeſaid, and each of their deputies who have not ſettled their accounts, and all other perſons who have iſſued certificates of debts due by the United States, loan-office certificates, and certificates of final ſettlement excepted, be required forthwith to deliver to the board of treaſury, or to ſome commiſſioner of accounts in the ſtate where ſuch perſons reſide, a fair abſtract of all the certificates which they have iſſued, and they ſhall ſpecify thoſe certificates for which they have taken receipts as for caſh paid, and a copy of thoſe abſtracts ſhall be tranſmitted by the board of treaſury to the ſeveral commiſſioners of accounts, to whom they may be of uſe in detecting frauds.

That a copy of theſe reſolutions be publiſhed in the gazettes or public news-papers of the ſeveral ſtates, and that if any perſon or perſons ſo required as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect for the ſpace of two months from ſuch publication, to deliver a full and juſt account of the certificates, he or they have iſſued, the board of treaſury, or in caſe it is not at the time organized, the comptroller, ſhall take proper ſteps for cauſing him or them to be proſecuted according to law

RESOLVED, That the commiſſioners of accounts be inſtructed, to be careful how they admit charges againſt the United States, on certificates which are not duly ſupported by the authority of congreſs, and the accounts of the officers who have iſſued them.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Commiſſioner's-office of army accounts, Annapolis, September 28, 1785.

HAVING long ſince taken every meaſure in my power to inform the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line, who have not received their arrears from the United States, that I ſhould cloſe the office for adjuſting their claims in this ſtate the firſt day of October, I find many have neglected to apply. Attention to their intereſt alone induces me to prolong the period until the tenth day of next November, after which no conſideration whatever will render it poſſible to take notice of their demands, as the papers will then be ſent to the commiſſioner for ſettling with the army, near congreſs, and ſhould this intimation be neglected, the ſubſcriber will hold himſelf fully juſtified from any difficulty or expence that may be the conſequence.

JOHN WHITE, commiſſioner.

Intendant's-office, September 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſtate of Maryland, that do not pay the intereſt due upon their bonds by the laſt day of October, that execution ſhall iſſue agreeably to the directions of the act for the emiſſion of bills of credit not exceeding two hundred thouſand pounds, on the ſecurity of double the value in lands, &c.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue.

THERE are at the plantation of Edmund Wayman, in Anne-Arundel county, two ſtray cows, one red, right ear cropped, and a hole in the left, ſhort tail, and has a young calf; the other a brindle, right ear cropped, and left ſlit; alſo a cow yearling, and a ſhort tailed black and white ſteer. Their owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges

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THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that a report which has been in circulation almoſt ſix years, of his being married, is groundleſs.

WALTER DYER.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Joſhua Young, ſon of Joſhua, a gray GELDING, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock C, about ſeven years old, ſhod before, is a natural pacer, canters very eaſy, has a ſwitch tail, and is cat ham'd. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

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people of the houſe went with him to her lodgings hard by, and charged her with having taken away the halfpence, which ſhe denied poſitively; and added, that ſhe wiſhed "ſhe might break her neck if ſhe had ſtolen them."—She was then ſtanding on the top of the ſtairs, and had ſcarcely uttered theſe words before ſhe fell down from the top to the bottom, and broke her neck. The poor man's money was afterwards found in her

NEW-YORK,

M. De Bellecombe, who was lately recalled from the government of St. Domingo, is, we hear, to ſucceed the late M. De Buſſy in the chief command of the French poſſeſſions in the Eaſt-Indies.

The French are very induſtrious in erecting new fortifications, and repairing old ones, in all their Weſt-India iſlands, and the Engliſh ambaſſador's ablenting

of fuſion, as any other metallic ſubſtance. After its being fixed, I expoſe it to the fierceſt fire, nor does it reſume (as was aſſerted by ſeveral connoiſſeurs, before my experiment) any ſhare of its volatility, the principle of which I effectually deſtroy. I have remarked, on the contrary, its being ſo completely fixed, that the oftener it undergoes the action, the more it condenſes,

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

HENRY ARMSTRONG, Salisbury township; Mr. All, Mrs. Annis, Mr. Ashmead, Peregrine Aſque, Annapolis.

Thomas Bourke, Cambridge; James Berry, Choptank; Basil Brown, Queen's-town; Alexander Bell, Lower Marlborough; Monſieur le captain Annapolis.

Rev. Mr. river; Jo Port-To river; Queen St. Ma (2); John polis. James near Nor Capta Joshu Robe county; Hopkins county; Harper, J Harrilon, The la Talbot mas John Jenings, Willi John K J. Li Robert near Pot John Mayer, C Martin, Montaſc Alexa Meſſie Prieſtley, Willian nell Rob county; Henry Alexan John W William Arnold W (2), Joſepl Parker

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To be S Monday tion of lis,

A BOY, wom Inable plan of horſes, tation uten

At ſame of that be South rive 800 acres very good wheat, rye, and more months cr land and ſecurity.

P. S. T plantation on the day the purchaſ no ſale, the immediately.

RAN awa living Anne, a neg feet eight o age, very bla ſpeech; had and a pair of bable he may with him oth is likely he more-town, veſſel, as he Whoever tak any gaol ſo t a reward of fi

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NOTI will b to paſs a la county court marſh on the the lower ferr creek over w build a wharf a

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The ſubſcriber has juſt imported a large and extenſive aſſortment of books, ſtationary, jewelry, &c.

AMONG which are, books in hiſtory, biography, poetry, voyages, and travels, &c. medical, philoſophical, and political, with a great collection of novels, moſt of them in elegant bindings; folio, quarto, octavo, and pocket bibles; Engliſh and French prayer books; manuals, hymn- ſalt-

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TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be diſpoſed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will beſt ſuit thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe; the land is ſituated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from

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SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the diſpoſal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully ſituated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the beſt judges to be as advantageous a ſituation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall ſchool is now building within two hundred ſteps of the place. Theſe lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen at a diſtance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulneſs of this place, and the virtue of the waters, are too generally known to need a deſcription. The drawing will be performed under the inſpection and by the directions of Meſſieurs Henry Tubman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanſon Briſcoe, managers, who will ſee the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in ſix months will be deemed generouſly given to Charlotte Hall ſchool. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or ſooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inſerted in the Annapolis and Alexandria news-papers.

The ſcheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain ſixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, ſubject to a ground-rent of one penny per foot, and five ſhillings to be paid on every alienation, with ſo much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with	10 acres of wood, value	£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with	5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto	2½ ditto ditto ditto	160
8 ditto ditto	1 ditto ditto ditto	184
16 ditto ditto	½ ditto ditto ditto	168
19 ditto ditto	60 feet by 100	95
50 Lots		
450 Prizes at 20/ and the firſt drawn 20/		451
500 Prizes		£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15/		£. 1500 0 0

Lands at Private Sale.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at private ſale;

TWO very valuable tracts of land, adjacent and lying as follows, viz: one on the head of South river, within three miles of navigable water on ſaid river, and about the ſame diſtance from the river Patuxent, containing about 800 acres, well adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and particularly the latter, it is well watered and timbered, and has a very good mill ſtream running through it; ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made; its improvements are, an exceeding good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor; a kitchen and quarter, corn houſe, ſtable, tobacco houſe, two very large apple orchards, together with a number of other very valuable fruit trees.

One other tract, containing nearly the ſame quantity of acres, lying within five miles of the above, ſituate in the fork of the river Patuxent, and commonly known by the name of the Fork Quarter, or Duvall's Range; ſeveral ſaw mills might be erected to great advantage, it being better wooded than any land within many miles; at leaſt 200 acres of very excellent meadow may be made; its improvements are, a dwelling houſe, quarter, corn houſe, ſtable, tobacco houſe, alſo two apple orchards. No perſon need apply that cannot pay down at leaſt two thirds of the purchaſe money for either of the above tracts of land; for the remaining third part twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Davidg, taken up as a ſtray, a dark brindle COW, ſhe is marked with a crop in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 14, 1785.

RAN away from Queen-Anne, on Monday the 10th inſtant, CHRISTOPHER SEAHORN, he is a well looking man, about 23 years of age, his cloathing not known, he is a young fellow who profeſſes the dexterity of hand, and has been with a woman whom he calls his mother, and one Thompſon, with Bailey's puppets; he took with him a young bay mare, about 13 and a half hands high, with a long tail, trots and gallops, and has no other gait. Whoever ſecures him and the mare ſhall be paid for their their trouble four pounds ten ſhillings, or four dollars for the mare alone, he is a villain, and it is to be hoped every good perſon will do their beſt endeavours to ſecure him; he likewiſe ſtole a parcel of cloaths from his companion which I cannot deſcribe.

MARSH M. DUVALL.

STOLEN on the night of the firſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber on Wye river, Talbot county, a white flea bitten GELDING, about 15 hands high, well formed and ſpirited, 9 or 10 years old, trots and canters, neither brand or mark, has a ſmall hole in the hoof of one of his fore feet. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe within the limits of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid ſix dollars, and if out of the ſtate five pounds, and reaſonable charges paid for bringing him home, ten pounds will be paid on apprehending the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

RICHARD GRASON.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 25th inſtant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a ſtout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly conſiſted of ſtriped country cloth when he went away; he was purchaſed of Allen Quynn, Eſq; has had ſeveral maſters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Ceſar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Reſin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a conſiderable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days ſince; he probably will change his name and paſs for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

Frederick county, October 8, 1785.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

TWO hundred and eighty-eight acres of exceeding good land, lying about ſeven miles from Frederick-town, on the road leading to Lancaſter and Baltimore, on which are two good dwelling houſes, two barns, and ſtables, with ſpring houſes on each place, and ſome convenient out houſes, two good apple orchards, with cherry, peach, and pear trees, twenty-five acres of meadow, and about thirty more may be made; alſo a good mill ſeat on a good ſtream of water, and in a part where grain is very plenty, which makes a merchant mill very profitable; the land lies level, the ſituation very pleaſant, and is as well adapted to grain, graſs and tobacco, as any in the ſettlement. State certificates will be taken in payment for the ſame. Any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land may view the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN SHEKELL, ſon of Richard.

N. B. There are about ſeventy acres now in wheat and rye, which will be ſold with the place.

ALL thoſe that have any claims againſt the eſtate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are hereby once more requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, to

MARY PINDLE, executrix,
RICHARD PINDLE, executor.

Queen Anne's county, October 1, 1785.

BACON hams and ſhoulders of the beſt quality to be ſold; if wanted for exportation they are warranted to keep perfectly ſound a nine months voyage. If an equal number of each are taken, the price is fifteen pence per pound.

ROBERT BROWNE.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*